Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1475.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 $

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

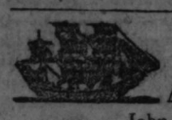
Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26 tuths6t



For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

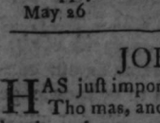
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

} Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Lost—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. ANY person who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26 §6t

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. first
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—$4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef,

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT. Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Tafseties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Rofs & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hylon and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window-shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfstS

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §2ot

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

—

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

—

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

A general assortment of Dry Goods

—Amongst which are—

A few boxes IRISH LINENS.

May 22 tuwfim

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

BUSH HILL.

Messrs. Bates and Darley,

Of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, that they have taken the manor house and grounds of Bush Hill (the property of William Hamilton, Esq.) and are now preparing to open them by Subscription, for the general accommodation and amusement of the public, under the name of the

Pennsylvania Gardens and Hotel.

Particularly during the Summer season, will be given (three times per week)

CONCERTS

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.

The Entertainments for the ensuing summer season, *positively* to commence

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One hundred Subscribers, at one hundred dollars each. The money to be repaid the subscribers at ten annual payments of ten dollars each.

And each subscriber to hold a free ticket of general admission to all public performances in the Gardens, for the term of ten summer seasons.

The tickets to be made transferable at the option of the subscribers, by giving timely notice to the Managers, previous to the commencement of a season, and having the same registered accordingly.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Bates and Darley at Bush Hill, where tickets for the season only, may be had at twelve dollars each.

N. B. Admittance to non-subscribers on each Concert Night, Half a Dollar.

*** Due notice will be given of the commencement. May 25 5p

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

—

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

—

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,

No. 7, South Water-street.

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. I.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND*, containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quantity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acrs.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an undivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him*, at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwfstS

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. days.

Ship General Washington, Moore, Cadiz 42
Brig American, Town, Port de Prix 14
Patty, Coffin, Boston 8
Schr. Dolphin, Tice, Alexandria 8
Fair American, Logan, Virgininia 3
Charles, Gladden, Rhode Island 5
John, Pease, North Carolina 8
Sloop Patty, Mitchell, Alexandria 10
Rody, Roden, St. John's, N. B. 13
Industry, Jackson, New York 5
Harlequin, Cropsy, do. 5

CLEARED.

Ship American, Shallcross, St. Kitts
South Carolina, German, Charleston
Raven, Reilly, Bordeaux
Brig Bride, Quadrille, do.
Elizabeth, Baiss, Madeira
Lovely Lass, Dominick, Amsterdam
Molly, Kilby, Jeremie
Gratitude, Clifton, Cape Francois
Schr. Flying Fish, Maxwell, Jamaica
Hetty, Mason, Savannah
Three Sisters, Smith, New York
Eliza, French, Norfolk
Hannah and Nancy, Tice, Alexandria
Hawk, Brown, Gonaives
Patty and Nancy, Mackie, N. Carolina
Eliza, Stevenson, Wilmington, D.
Adventure, Shackleford, Charleston
Betsy, dowdy, Edenton
Polly, Wesket, do.
Sloop Randolph, Barker, Nantucket
Lark, Burrows, St. Thomas
Hiram, Thornton, Port au Prince
Katy and Polly, Green, Snowhill
Willing Lass, Gault, do.
Laura, Bunker, Newprt
Maria, King, New York
Pomona, Bliss, Alexandria
Polly. Seaman, Norfolk
Diana, Pearson, Alexandria
Anna Corbin, Watson, Folly Landing

NEW-YORK, MAY 30.

ARRIVED. DAYS

Brig Julia, Harrison, St. Croix 15
Sloop Hercules, Colver, Norfolk 4
Mars, Minor, N. Providence 15

CLEARED.

Brig Goliah, Hathway, St. Thomas
Fox, Howe, Gonaives
Schr. Bayonne, Green, St. Johns

CHARLESTON, May 16.

Yesterday arrived the brig Harriot & Ann, Rider, Port-de-Paix, 10 days.

On his passage from Port-de-Paix, capt. Rider was twice brought to by the British frigate Quebeck; the treatment he received from her was friendly, except in taking from him one man, a Swede by birth.

Nothing of any moment has taken place lately, either at the Cape or Port de Paix. Provisions were scarce and dear; the British fleet of eight sail of the line, and several frigates, are cruising close off the Cape; and it was reported that an expedition was going against Monti Christo, but there was nothing positively known respecting it when captain Ryder sailed.

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

For Sale or Charter,
The Schooner
Fair American,
Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be sent to sea immediately.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
No. 5, Dock-street.

May 29. d1w

For sale, or to be let,
A new three story brick house.

AT the Merchants' Coffee-house, on Friday next, the 2d of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by public vendue, a genteel three story house. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Arch-street, the fourth house above Fourth-street. It may be viewed any time before the sale. Terms are one fourth in approved notes at 60 days, and the remainder in seven years on security and interest annually. If not sold it will be put up to be let on a lease of seven years. Immediate possession may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by
Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.

May 29. d5t

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the sign of the Indian Queen, south Fourth-street. He will be happy to wait on those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his
Patent Metallic Points;
And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for sale the instruments, with the necessary instructions for using them.

May 29. dtf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS TO-MORROW EVENING, June 1, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,
By Messrs. M'Donald, Herman, C. Vandeveide, Nicholas Corre, M'Donald, the Clown, and Lailson.
☞ Particulars in the bills of the day.

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

The Commissioners appointed under the treaty with Great-Britain, proceeded, on Thursday last, to choose the fifth Commissioner by ballot, and the votes being between Mr. Ames and Mr. Guillemard, the latter was chosen.

—

Capt. Moore, of the ship General Washington, arrived at this port from Madeira, left there, April 25, the ship Eagle, Bates, of Philadelphia, loading for Cadiz, and the ship Portsmouth, Monk, to sail next day for this port. Capt. Moore, on the 26th April, fell in with a British fleet of 4 ships of the line and 2 frigates, one of which, the Revolutionnaire, boarded him. The officer treated capt. M. with the greatest politeness. This fleet was under the orders of admiral lord Hugh Seymour; and the officer who boarded capt. W. informed him that another squadron, under admiral Nelson, was cruising off the Western Islands, for the protection of the British and the American commerce; and that they had re-captured a number of the vessels of the latter from the French.

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*** The "reporter" of the debates of Congress in the Merchants Advertiser, has been heard to say, that he deducted the two extra votes from the noes instead of the ayes, because the Chairman was more certain of his being right with respect to the ayes, having counted them twice over, than he was with respect to the noes which he counted but once—nor did the Chairman change his opinion until a few minutes before the house met *yesterday*.

—

Some days ago the British Minister in leaving the lobby of the House of Representatives was observed to touch Mr. Harper, whose seat is near the door, and in a most familiar manner, reminded him of an engagement to dinner the next day, This was noticed by the Editor of the Aurora, that watchful guardian of our political PURITY, who was greatly and justly scandalized by this PUBLIC appearance of good understanding between a Representative of the People and a foreign agent. We applaud this zeal; and having heard it whispered that Mr. Harper has received an invitation to dinner from another British Agent, the Consul General, we think ourselves bound to mention it, that it may not escape the animadversions of our said guardian.

Indeed we do not wonder that our said guardian should feel indignant at these OPEN attempts by British Agents to corrupt our Representatives: Nor can we help in some degree partaking of his indignation. As however it is the MANNER of corruption which gives him offence, and not the thing itself, at least we suppose so from his known impartiality, and his love of RECIPROCITY, we recommend it in future to the said agents to manage the matter by means of a subscription for three or four hundred copies of some newspaper, and of NIGHTLY MEETINGS at their houses. In this case it is presumed, that neither the Editor of the Aurora nor its partizans, can take offence.

Indeed the British have always been very bungling hands at corruption and intrigue: These being among the number of those accomplishments which they have never been able to acquire from their neighbours across the Channel.

—

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 12/9 à 13/
5½ per Cent.
4½ per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/3 á 6

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 18 á 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 25 á 27 1-2
North America, 47½ 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 35 à 37½ per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, at par.

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COMMUNICATION.

At a time when it is so necessary for the safety and independence of the United States that the French government should be taught that all the branches of our government are in union and that the people are resolved to support their government, we find, on the contrary, intriguing characters, hostile to our liberties, resorting to every expedient to keep alive the hopes and expectations of the French tyrants. The efforts of some of the minority in the House of Representatives of Congress, cannot fail to stimulate the Directory to prosecute the plan of subjugation and plunder.

Barras (in his insolent bombastic speech to the meek and suppliant Monroe, who truly represented, *not* the *good* people of America, but a set of debased and crouching satellites,) says, that "France will not degrade herself to calculate the consequences of the condescension of the American *government* to the suggestions of its antient tyrants:"—on this text, the official Redacteur, by order of the Directory, in a paragraph written no doubt by De la Croix, says, "France will never forget that, in spite of the most wicked insinuations, there passed only by a majority of *two votes* that fatal treaty, which has put the Americans under the guardianship of the English." Attempts are now making by French partizans, to persuade France that there is only a *majority of two votes* against a proposition, which has for its avowed objects the meanest acquiescence in the unprovoked outrages of haughty France, and a humble tender of advantages to which she can have no just pretensions until she has offered an *apology* for her *insults* and *compensation* for her *piracies*.

If France can be thus persuaded that there is within a few votes of a majority of the Representatives of the people, devoted to her interests, with the *Vice-President* at their head, can it be any longer doubted that she will persist in attempting the subversion of our constitution and the destruction of our liberties!

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in this city.

"The present appears to me to be a crisis in the fortunes of the human race. *France* evidently seeks to *govern the world* by placing *power* in the hands of *men* who will be *subservient to her for the preservation of that power*. Thus Holland in the form of a Republic is, and must be as obedient to France as a French Province. That Government can only be preserved by the *protection of France*, and those *who govern* can only *keep their places* by the *same protection*. So in Italy you perceive a Republic or two is now forming. It is by no means impossible that the Austrian dominions in Italy may be lost during the present war and converted into one or more Republics. If the pecuniary aid of Britain is withdrawn *they must be lost*. These Republics can only preserve their existence by the *aid of France*, and they will consequently be entirely *under her controul*.—— Should his dominions in Italy even be restored to the Emperor, a French party will be found there, which will not easily be extirpated, and which will be ready in another war to take up arms for France. It appears to me that an effort is making *to govern the whole world* either by conquest or by *placing power in the hands of men* who will use it so as to *promote the views of France*. The only effort which has ever been made in this country by a foreign nation to influence our elections and to place power in the hands of the partizans of such foreign nation, *has been made by France*, and she has made it *secretly* and *openly*. She has made it by *the immediate instrumentality of her public agents*, and by that of *American citizens devoted to her*.—— The same plan which is incessantly pursued in Europe is pursued *in America also*. It is to *place power in the hands of those who are indebted to France for it*, or who will use it for *her aggrandizement*. In Europe it is enough to establish a republican form of government, in America it is *necessary to do more*. Possessing already a Government *purely Republican* it is necessary to *calumniate it*, to *excite jealousies of the Republican dispositions of those who conduct it*, and thereby to *bring them into disrepute with the People* and by doing so *to fill all our departments* with men who *being elected by a passion for France* must keep up that *passion* to *keep their places*. The effort to universal dominion is plain and its progress is *rapid*. It seems to be impossible that the French party in our country can be blind to this danger. They must see it—yet they court it. They *keep the people blind* by talking of a *British influence* which they know *does not* and *cannot exist*. Of this the letter ascribed to Mr. Jefferson if really written by him, is a strong instance. I hope and have heretofore believed, that he *did not write it*. I wait with eagerness *for his denial of it*. If it *shall not be denied*, I own that my opinion of the *moral character of that gentleman*, as well as of his *politics* will be much *diminished*."

—

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

IT is now no longer a doubt that you are the author of the abominable letter to Mazzei, which has made so much noise and excited so much indignation throughout the U. States.

Your silence, after being publicly and repeatedly called on by numbers of your fellow citizens to disavow it, is complete evidence of your guilt. Had you been innocent of the charge, all who know your keen sensibility at every thing which appears in print to implicate your conduct, and who have heard your professions of respect for public opinion are satisfied that you are silent, because you dare not contradict it: Considering you then as the avowed author of that indecent libel against the Government and character of your country, I shall animadvert on it with that freedom which the magnitude of the subject requires.

The *effects* intended to be produced by you in *Europe* are apparent from the writings of a *French journalist*:

The following comments are made on your precious letter in the

PARIS MONITEUR:

"The INTERESTING letter from one of the most virtuous and enlightend citizens of the United States, EXPLAINS THE CONDUCT OF THE AMERICANS IN REGARD TO FRANCE. It is certain that of all the neutral and friendly powers, there is none from which France had a right to expect more interest and succours than from the United States. She is their true mother country, since she has assured to them their liberty and independence. Ungrateful children, instead of abandoning her, they ought to have armed in her defence. But if imperious circumstances had prevented them from openly declaring for the Republic of France, they ought at least to have made demonstrations and excited apprehensions in England, that at some moment or other, they would declare themselves.—This fear alone would have been sufficient to force the Cabinet of London to make peace. It is clear that a war with the United States would strike a terrible blow at the commerce of the English, would give them uneasiness for the preservation of their possessions on the American Continent, and deprive them of the means of conquering the French and Dutch Colonies:

Equally ungrateful and impolitic, the Congress hastens to encourage the English, that they might pursue in tranquility their war of extermination against France, and to invade the colonies and commerce of France. They sent to London a minister, Mr. Jay, known by his attachment to England, and his personal relations to lord Grenville, and he concluded suddenly a treaty of commerce which united them with Great Britain, more than a treaty of alliance.

Such a treaty, under all the peculiar circumstances, and by the consequences it must produce, is an act of hostility against France. The French Government, in short, has testified the resentment of the French nation, by breaking off communication with an ungrateful and faithless ally, until she shall return to a more just and benevolent conduct. Justice and sound policy, equally approve this measure of the French Goverment. There is no doubt it will give rise, in the United States, to discussions which may afford a triumph to the party of good Republicans, the friends of France.

Some writers, in disapprobation of this wise and necessary measure of the Directory, maintain that in the United States, the French have for partizans only certain demagogues who aim to overthrow the existing government. But their impudent falsehoods convince no one, and prove only what is too evident, that they use the liberty of the press to serve the enemies of France."

The effects intended to be produced by your letter in the United States, and the effects which it must inevitably produce, will be hereafter examined.

A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

—

[*There being some talk of inaccuracy in the traslation which has appered in the papers, of the following letter, we lay it before our Readers in the French.*

From the "Gazette Nationale ou le Moniteur Universel." Paris, Sixtidi, 6 pluviose. (January 25.)

FLORENCE, le 1er Janvier.

Lettre de M. Jefferson, ci-devant ministre des Etats Unis en France, et Secretaire au Département des Affaires Etrangeres, à un citoyen de Virginie.

Cette lettre (literalement traduite) est addressée à M. Mazzei, auteur des "Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats Unis d'Amérique", demeurant en Toscane.

"Notre état politique a prodigieusement changé depuis que vous nous avez quitté. Au lieu de ce noble amour de la liberté et de ce gouvernement républicain, qui nous ont fait passer triomphans à travers les dangers de la guerre; un parti anglican-monarchico-aristocratique s'est élevé. Son objet avoué est de nous imposer la substance, comme il nous a déjà donné les formes du gouvernement Britannique; cependant le corps principal de nos citoyens reste fidele aux principes républicains. Tous les propriétaires fonciers sont pour ces principes, ainsi qu'une grande masse d'hommes à talens. Nous avons contre nous (républicains) le pouvoir executif; le pouvoir judiciaire; (deux des trois branches de la législature) tous les officiers du gouvernement, tous ceux qui aspirent à l'être. tous les hommes timides qui préférent le calme du despotisme à la mer orageuse de la liberté, les marchands Bretons, et les Américains qui trafiquent avec des capitaux Bretons, les speculateurs, les gens interessés dans la banque et dans les fonds publics. (Etablissemens inventés dans des vues de corruption, et pour nous assimiler au modele Britannique dans ses parties pourries.)

Je vous *donnerais la fievre* si je vous nommais les apostats qui ont embrassé ces hérésies, des hommes qui étaient des Salomons dans le conseil, et des Samsons dans les combats, mais dont la chevelure a été coupée par la catin Angleterre.

On voudrait nous ravir cette liberté que nous avons gagnée par tant de travaux et de dangers. Mais nous la conserverons; notre masse de poids et de richesse est trop grande pour que nous ayons à craindre qu'on tente d'employer la force contre nous. Il suffit que nous nous reveillons, et que nous rompions les liens lilliputiens dont il nous ont garrottés pendant le premier sommeil qui a succédé à nos travaux. Il suffit que nous arrêtions les progrés de ce systême d'ingratitude et d'injustice envers la France de qui on voudrait nous aliener pour nous rendre á l'influence Britannique, etc."

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Subscriber, Captain of the brig Schuylkill, of this port, having in two voyages to the West-Indies, experienced the salutary effects of a patent machine, for expelling the foul air from the holds of ships, invented by Benjamin Wynkoop, and constructed in said brig; doth certify that the same machine, worked by the motion of the vessel at sea, forced a constant current of pure air into the hold, from whence the foul air was thereby expelled: that the seamen were remarkable healthy, no disagreeable smell was perceived from the bilge water, or provisions; the vessel's stores, particularly the liquors, were much cooler than common, and the paint in the cabin not discoloured as usual in West-India voyages. As a friend to trade and navigation, the subscriber thinks it his duty to recommend the machine to general use, and from the facts, as stated above, he fully believes it may be the means of preserving the timber of ships and their perishable cargoes from the destructive effects of foul air confined in the holds of ships, and of contributing to the health and comfort of passengers and seamen on board.

(Copy) JOHN IRWIN.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1797.

I have examined the principle of construction, and witnessed the operation of Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop's ventilators on board of several vessels in which they have been constructed, and am of opinion they will be of great advantage in preserving the health of the people in ships, and the timber from rotting, by the expulsion of foul, and the constant circulation of fresh air which they produce:—Several masters of vessels have informed me, that these ventilators have also prevented the staining of the paint in the cabin, which they frequently observed to take place from the exhalations arising from bilge-water, sugar, or molasses. I therefore earnestly recommend their construction on board of every vessel, and candidly declare I do not know any of the late improvements in the art of preserving health on board of ships, of half the importance, whether they respect oeconomy, ease in execution (being worked by the motion of the vessel) or efficacy.

JAMES MEASE, Resident Physician of the port.

Health-Office, State Island, May 26th, 1797. §

—

DIED, lately, and was buried in the Baptist burial-ground, *Eleanor Harris*, a woman of respectable character, and a well qualified Tutoress of children; in the instruction of whom she spent several of the last years of her life, in this city. She was a Native African.

RICHMOND, May 23.

At a court of the United States for the middle circuit in the district of Virginia, at the capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the twenty-second day of May, 1797,

PRESENT,

JAMES IREDELL, Esq, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, and CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esq. Judge of the district of Virginia:—

JOHN BLAIR, foreman, Thomas G. Peachy, Otway Bird, Thomas Thompson, Corbin Griffin, Richard Randolph, John Gibson, John M'Crea, Thomas Newton, Edward Hack Mosby, Robert Pollard, Joseph Selden, Robert Burton, Andrew Donald, Callowhill Minnis, Thomas Tinsley and William Vannerson, were sworn as the grand inquest for the body of the district, who having received their charge, retired from the bar and returned with the following presentment:—

We of the grand jury of the United States for the district of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavoring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to increase or produce a foreign influence ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence of these United States.

JOHN BLAIR, Foreman.

A Copy
Teste, WILLIAM MARSHALL, clk.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Livingston's speech continued.

It had been asserted with singular confidence that France was the first aggressor in spoliation, and that the British order of council of June 1793, had been preceded by one from the French government to the same purpose; he need not enter into a refutation of that assertion; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Freeman) had yesterday completely exposed the fallacy of that artifice, the French have throughout the present war been compelled, in her own defence, to follow the unusual measures adopted by Britain, and in this instance the order issued by the French government, expressly states the British order in its preamble as the sole and necessary cause of her adoption of similar measures in her own defence; but we have testimony still stronger if any stronger were necessary, it is the declaration of lord Grenville to Mr. T. Pinckney—"Lord Grenville, on being asked, "said Spain would pursue the same line of "conduct, and upon its being objected, that "even their late convention with Russia, did "not extend to this object, he answered, "that though it was not expressly mentioned, it was fully understood by both parties "to be within the intention of it,"—and thus it is, that gentlemen endeavour to elude the truth, and to descant upon subterfuge where the peace and happiness of our country is at stake; that such a privilege or concession should be granted to Britain in a time of war, was remarkable enough to excite the jealousy of the French government; but that it should be objected to extend the same privileges to France by negociation is more extraordinary still; we are told that Vattel is mistaken in his doctrine—he is in one case no authority to be relied on, he must be utterly abandoned, but in another his authority is sacred; all that had been said on the subject of this article will equally apply to the disregard of the neutrality of goods on neutral bottoms, as declared in the instrument of the armed neutrality.

Having offered his free opinion on these several articles, he was willing now to declare as freely that there were many of the circumstances of complaint urged by the French Republic, which they were not founded in carrying to the extent which they do; and it was on this account in an especial manner that he considered the amendment proposed, to deserve the most decided support of the committee; he had little doubt of their being wrong, he had little doubt of their being open to conviction; & as they no doubt think themselves as much in the right in these cases, as they thought this government in the wrong; it became us to use towards them a language suitable to that liberality which benefits a wise and prudent nation; it becomes us to examine our own conduct and not rely on our own infallibility: to enquire dispassionately, and not rush into war before we have considered either the cause or the consequences; he appealed to every gentleman, which would be the conduct most consistent with true dignity, to obstinately persist in error at every risk of character and disaster, or to examine our conduct, and if we have erred to acknowledge it manfully; she does not require our humiliation as gentlemen declaim, and if she did we should never submit to it—from a single stipulation into which we have entered with any nation we ought not and will not depart, she does does not demand it; and therefore we ought to say to her we will place you on a footing with every other nation—you have been mistaken in some matters, we have been mistaken in others—we will discuss them and this unpleasant difference; would this be abject, would this be humbling us in the dust—or would it be the most consistent with true dignity? Which is it more noble to repair a fault or to persist in error even with success?—but where are the means to secure success even if we should persist; but this is a delicate subject, he would not dwell upon it; let us enquire whether we have maintained that impartial conduct towards all nations which we ought to have done?

There are some of those things which if not founded *in right*, might without any violation of virtue have operated more in favor of France than any other nation; gentlemen would perceive that he alluded to our connexions with that people in trying times of our revolution: he was one of those whose number appeared to be decreasing every day, that retaining his reverence for *old fashioned* notions, he considered

gratitude as among the most amiable of the virtues; and he was so very dull of discrimination, compared with others, that he could not consider that as worthy of admiration in the individual and of no existence in a nation; a sense of obligation he conceived to be a more rational principle of connexion between nations as well as individuals, than any that could arise from the *sense* of sordid interest; the one was capable of permanently attaching the affections, the other was always contingent and precarious;—we have seen nations actuated by the most inveterate and unquenchable hatred, we have seen them after entering into treaties of amity and commerce, suddenly roused by the spirit of avarice, and disregarding all the most sacred engagements plunged into the most remorseless war; when we see those passions, shall we say, the milder affections have no place in the heman heart to counterbalance such horrid passions; forbid it reason and forbid it truth! He trusted if our government had erred, becoming pains would be taken to remove the sense of injury; that there had been favors conferred on our nation, which should impel us to this act of natural justice he could prove; what was the language of our government when we sought and obtained the succours of France; when in our need we breathed not a sound but of eternal gratitude for disinterested favors—of benefits magnanimously bestowed, what was our language in the hour of peril, when the threatnings of all Europe rung in her ears; was it necessary for us to assert at the hour in which we stood no longer in need of her support, that although we had felt some gratitude in the hour of our distress, that we now felt it no longer; was this preserving the dignity of our country, the honor of our government, and the respectability of a virtuous and independent nation!—No! he believed that such conduct had lessened us in the eyes of the world, and that it became us now to retrieve our character by the removal of that falsification of the national probity. Let us look to the declaration of our government that we may ascertain what we thought of the favors of France in former periods—look into the journals of Congress 6th August 1778, and there it will be found—"That the treaties be-
"tween his most christian majesty and the Uni-
"ted States of America so fully demonstrated
"his wisdom and magnanimity as to command
"the *reverence* of all nations, the virtuous *citizens of America* in *particular* can NEVER
"FORGET his beneficent attention to their vi-
"olated rights, nor *cease to acknowledge* the
"hand of a gracious Providence in raising
"them up so powerful and illustrious a friend."
—He hoped this gratitude would never be forgotten or done away, he hoped we should never fly in the face of that providence by such blasphemy, but that the same power which it had raised up in our adversity would be respected in our prosperity.

[*To be continued.*]

Tuesday, May 30.

Mr. COIT, from the committee of elections, made a farther report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being called for, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the address reported in answer to the speech of the President of the United States; when

Mr. W. SMITH enquired of the chairman whether there was not an error in counting the votes on the question of yesterday.

The Chairman replied that there was. It arose, he supposed, from the number of strangers in the house, and from their passing too near the members. The true numbers were, for the amendment 46, against it 52. He requested strangers would not stand so near the members as to cause a similar mistake in future.

The Chairman proceeded to read the third and fourth paragraphs of the address; when having read the part which says, "although it is the first and most ardent wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained," &c.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) wished to introduce an amendment. He did not believe it ought to be "the first and most ardent wish." It had been well shewn by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) that liberty was more dear than peace: he therefore moved to insert "earnest," indead of "first and ardent."—Carried.

Mr. COIT moved the amendment which he had already laid before the committee, after the word "world," in the 4th line of the 4th paragraph, to add, "and although we wish that republic to stand on ground as favorable as any other nation, in their relation to the United States; yet," &c.

This motion not being seconded, fell of course.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed an amendment, intended as a substitute for the above, which was ordered to lie on the table. It proposed to put France on the same footing with other nations, professing that if she was not so, it was not owing to any partiality in favor of any other nation, and that in expressing this wish, the house did not mean to interfere with the powers of the Executive.

Mr. WILLIAMS also moved to insert, instead of "we can never surrender our rights," in the same paragraph, "we never will surrender."—Carried.

Mr. LYON moved to strike out, in the 7th line of the same paragraph, "wisdom, dignity and moderation," and to insert in their place, "good intentions," as he said he did not come there prepared to approve all the former acts of government, but for other purposes.

Mr. W. SMITH thought it would not show the wisdom and dignity of that house to agree to the amendment.

It was put and negatived, there being only 30 votes for it.

Mr. COIT said he thought that part of the 5th paragraph which related to the executive directory would be less exceptionable, and equally convey their disapprobation of such sentiments, if it were expressed more generally, and without any allusion to M. Barras. He proposed, therefore, to strike out from "at" in the 4th line of the 5th paragraph to "United States" in the 7th line, and to insert, "any sentiments tending to derogate from that confidence; such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the real opinion of our constituents."

Mr. GILES seconded the motion; but wished it extended farther, as he did not know what was meant by the expression "to separate them from themselves."

Mr. W. SMITH objected to the amendment of the gentleman from connecticut (Mr. Coit) because it was hypothetical. He wished. as the fact was clearly established, to have a direct reference to the speech of Barras in their indignation of the sentiments. As the matter had appeared of sufficient importance to find a place in the President's speech, he thought it was also worthy of their notice. He insisted upon its being an attempt to divide the people of this country from their government, by speaking insultingly of the latter, and flattering the former. He did not exactly know what was meant by the "suggestion of our former tyrants," but he supposed it meant BRIBERY, and that by "perfidious people," General Washington was included.

Mr. NICHOLAS was in favor of the amendment. He denied that "suggestion" could mean BRIBERY, or that insidious persons could include General Washington. He hoped the gentleman would not thus make it his business to hunt up for insults. As to the expressions of government and people, they were certainly one, and could not be divided. The American government was the people of the United States; and if the remeinder of this offensive address was attended to, it would be seen that the French government and French people were used as synonimous terms. He allowed that speech alluded to was one of the most foolish things he had ever seen, but he could find no serious cause of offence in it.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that by the government, the executive only was meant. He was convinced of this from the manner in which he had seen the word used in the French government paper, entitled the Redacteur.

Mr. COIT believed that whenever M. Barras had said, it was not worth their attention. We might defy France or Frenchmen to say worse of us than they themselves said. He did not himself know how far the speech of Barras was an act of government: for, said he, when we directed our speaker to reprehend Randal and Whitney, the words he used upon the occasion were not an act of the house. On another occasion, when the house were about to receive the French flag, they could not call what was said by the speaker on that occasion, an act of the house.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, if Mr. Pinckney's letter was an authentic paper, the speech of Barras was likewise so; and if so, it was doubtless an indignity to government. He did not think with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Freeman) that it was "childish gasconade." He believed it was intended as an insult on the government of this country. As to the gratitude which had been said to be due to the French nation for their assistance in the war, he thought their services were amply repaid by the separation of this country from Great Britain; besides, he added, the French never came to the assistance of this country, until they saw we were likely to be successful in our struggle.

Mr. GORDON said there could be no doubt of the authenticity of Barras's speech, since it stood upon the same ground as the rest of the documents. It was a flagrant insult upon government, in his opinion, and warranted all that had been said upon it, as it was doubtless an attempt to separate the people from the government.

Mr. THATCHER said the question was, whether or not any notice should be taken of the insulting speech of Barras. When, said he, the French flag was presented to the house, we were told we were not to stop to reason but express forthwith our feelings of affection; but now when the most unexampled insult is offered to us, such as one man would not receive from another, we are not to notice it at all, lest it should offend the French republic. He knew of only one reason for passing it over in silence, and that if it was true had some weight with him. That Barras spoke as the organ of the French nation there could be no doubt; but he had his doubts whether he knew himself what he said. The speech had strong marks of DELIRIUM, and he could not help believing that when he delivered it, he was either DRUNK OR MAD. If the world went on for 6,000 years to come, they would never again behold such a production. He then examined the different parts of it in a ludicrous way peculiar to himself.

Mr. M'Dowell was in favour of the amendment. He did not think himself bound as had been insinuated by the gentleman from South Carolina, to echo all the sentiments in the President's speech. He wished to have an opinion of his own. He agreed Barras's speech was an indignity to the United States; he felt it, and would express it; but he did not think this the proper time. He denied the justness of the construction put upon the speech by the gentleman from South Carolina. He supposed by "perfidious persons," was meant the persons in this country, generally called the British faction. He differed in opinion also with that gentleman on the subject of dividing the people and government. and could not allow that the phrase good people was intended as an insult. He allowed it was going too far to say that we owed our liberty to France; but being in some respect true, it took off from the offence. He was sorry to see on one side of the house constant attempts made to excite the resentment of the people of this country against France. It was not necessary at present to raise such feelings. They were not about to unsheath the sword. and to say, "We conquer or die." What gentlemen could not effect by reason, they seemed inclined to effect in a different way. He did not think this fair conduct.

Mr, Venable supported the amendment. He did not think any of the objections made against it, had much weight in them. He thought the mode of expressing our sense of the indignity shewn to this country by the speech in question, was judiciously chosen by the gentleman from Connecticut. It was most consistent with dignity, It was not wise in them to take notice of every harsh expression which might be used against this country in any foreign nation; for if such were our conduct, foreign nations would have good ground of complaint against us, and on that floor the account would be settled. Nor did he think it very becoming or dignified in gentlemen in that house so to express themselves, as to excite frequent risibility—nor was it very honorable to that Assembly. (Alluding to the gentleman from Massachusetts.)

Mr. Sitgreaves had no doubt of the speech of Barras being an official paper, and that its object was to divide the people from the government. If he provsd this, he trusted the language of the report would be preserved. It would be allowed that Barras was the mouth of the Directory, and that the sentiments which he speaks, are not his own, but what were before hand agreed upon.—It was doubtless, therefore, a solemn official act. With respect to the observations of the gentleman from Virginia, that what he said respecting our government was not applicable to the Executive, but to the People at large, he believed he was wholly mistaken, as the word government, in the French language, constantly meant Executive, as was abundantly clear from the way in which it was used in Mr. Adet's Notes. [He quoted a number of passages to prove his assertion.] It was generally used for the Executive in contra distinction to Congress, or any other of the constituted authorities. If it were clearly intended to convey an insult upon our Executive (and there could be no doubt of it,) even the mover of the amendment could not think it unbecoming in that House to express themselves in the words of the address.

Mr, Gallatin said whatever might be the insult intended by the Speech of the Executive Directory, he thought it best to notice it in general terms, as it was the sentiment which was objectionable, and not the Government of France. But as so much had been said about government and people, he would say, that an insult offered to the people could not be less offensive than one offered to the government. He supposed they alluded to the British treaty, which was as much the instrument of Congress as of the Executive, and of the People as either, since they very generally petitioned in favor of it. He then took notice of the perversions which the gentleman from South Carolina had put upon the words of Barras, and denied that there was the least ground for them, and said that the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES might as well be called a Government paper of this country, as the REDACTEUR that of France. If, said Mr. G. it be our intention to declare war at once, then there might be some propriety in taking hold of every word which would bear to be construed into an insult, but if we wished for peace, it was unwise to do so. Besides, he said this Speech was not communicated in an official manner, nor could it be so communicated. It was sent by Mr. Pinckney in a newspaper, from which the copy sent to them was translated, but the translation was not even authenticated, as usual. He did not dispute the fact, but it was a thing which they were not bound to notice; indeed an error with respect to a name appeared on the face of the paper; and being delivered to Mr. Monroe who was no longer Minister, it could not be officially communicated.—He therefore thought it was not worth their notice.

Mr. Otis thought it right to pay respect to what was recommended by the President. The question was whether they should notice the insult generally, or in reference to the Directory. He was in favor of the first, but as this was the only opportunity given in the address of expressing their opinion of the conduct of the French government, he wished the address to stand as reported. Mr. Otis remarked upon Barras' speech. He did not know what was meant by granting peace. When parties were at war, one granted the other peace; or sometimes a stronger power suffered a weaker to be at peace;—he supposed the French meant it in the latter sense towards this country, on condition that we respect her. What was meant here? If it was sovereignty over their own nation, we had nothing to do with it; if it was any other, it must be the sovereignty they had over us. He concluded by remarking, that if there were any members in that house upon whom any imputation could rest of their being unduly attached to the French cause, he thought it a good opportunity to come forward and convince the world the charges were unjust.

Mr. LIVINGSTON took notice of what had fallen from the gentleman last up, and shewed the folly of adopting an irritating tone; as, if we charged a foreign government with making use of of one disrespectful expression, they would have no difficulty in retorting the complaint, as in the course of that debate, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) had called the King of Spain *the humble vassal of France*, and had not been sparing of his epithets to other powers; and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thatcher) had termed Barras *drunk* or *mad*. He also noticed the constructions put upon the words "granting Peace," and "Sovereignty, as very extravagant. The speech, be allowed, was bad enough, but he saw no reason for torturing it in this manner.

Mr. OTIS wished to know what he understood by the word Sovereignty.

Mr. LIVINGSTON replied, that if he were to do that, he supposed he should be called the *defender of Barras*, as he had already been termed the *defender of France*. He would not, therefore, do it.

Mr. GILES said the gentleman from Massachusetts had called upon persons who might lie under imputation of being friends to France to come forward, and shew the imputations false. He informed that gentleman that he did not feel his reputation hurt by any imputation which he or any other person might throw upon him. He would rather the gentleman could convince them they were wrong, than call them names.

Mr. OTIS explained. He declared, he meant only to say that they had been unjustly charged with those imputations, and that such a conduct would shew it.

Mr. W. SMITH again urged the propriety of retaining the words in the address as reported, as the amendment proposed had no reference to the President's speech, as that referred to an official act; whereas the amendment had no relation to France, but would apply to the people of China, or the people of this country, as well as to those of France. He believed the discussion had been of some use, because it was now on all sides acknowledged that the speech of Barras was an insult, which was not allowed at the commencement of the debate. He could only say, that gentlemen died hard; to use the expression of his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) they seemed determined to *to die in the last ditch*. The objections to the words of the present address, were like the objections of Thomas Paine to the writings of Moses. He denied that there were any similarity between expressions used in debate in this house, and expressions used by an executive authority. No notice, he said, ought to be taken of what fell from members in that house, whilst they were allowed to be in order; and if foreign ministers attended to hear their debates, and heard things which they did not like, they ought not to take exceptions at it, since they came there uninvited, and it was their duty to say what appeared to them right at the time.

The question was put on the amendment, when there appeared 49 votes for it, and 49 against it. The chairman declared it carried in the affirmative.

Mr. EVANS proposed to have struck out the words "an attempt to separate them from themselves;" but Mr. Venable defending the propriety of the expression, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. COIT thought the first sentence in the sixth paragraph rather sunk the composition. He wished to strike them out, and "however" in the fourth line, and add after the end of the next line, "*by the transactions disclosed by your communications.*"—Carried.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said he had an amendment to propose. It was to strike out the words after "peace," in the 8th line in the 5th paragraph to the word "nation" in the 14th line, and to insert, "We therefore receive with the utmost satisfaction your information that a fresh attempt at negociation will be instituted, and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of the United States to place France on grounds as favorable as other countries in their relation and connection with us, will produce an accommodation compatible with the engagements, rights, duties, and honor of our nation.

Mr. W. SMITH thought this amendment the same in substance as that which had been negatived, and if so it was out of order.

Mr. NICHOLAS said the gentleman might satisfy himself it was not the same with his, as it would not give occasion to all the petty objections he had brought against it.

Mr. DAYTON hoped the gentleman from South-Carolina would take a more manly ground of opposition to his amendment than the one he had suggested. The amendment was not the same as the one rejected, it was not introduced in the same part of the address, nor would it require to be re-committed, to be inserted. He would also find that some gentlemen would vote for this, who put their negative upon the other; if this will not satisfy the gentleman, he believed the Chairman would.

The CHAIRMAN declared the motion in order.

Mr. THATCHER called upon the mover to state in what this motion differed from that which was rejected.

Mr. DAYTON said, that this motion contained a principle not found in the report of the committee, viz. to place France in as favorable a situation as other countries, hoping that this will be the means of accommodation. He wished this sentiment inserted in the letters of credence of the envoy. Yet he wished he might not be charged with standing on forbidden ground. If this sentiment were not inserted in the address, he should look upon it with perfect indifference. He would have proposed this amendment, if he had not met with a second. He was desirous of preserving peace with the French Republic upon any terms short of national disgrace. The gentleman from Massachusetts would see the difference betwixt the two nations.

Mr. W. SMITH spoke at considerable length against this amendment. He said nobody would object to putting France on as good a footing as Great-Britain, if she was not so, but he believed she was now in a better situation, and that therefore she could not consent to be placed on the same footing with Great-Britain. He objected to it also, because it held out an idea that reconciliation could only be had through that house, and because it would be an interference with the Executive. He dwelt upon each of these objections at considerable length, and upon his saying that it was possible if the Executive should think it right not to comply with the direction of the house, it might be made the ground of impeachment, Mr. Dayton interrupted him, by insisting upon it, that no such construction could be put upon the amendment. Mr. S. begged to differ in opinion, and continued his objections.

The call for the question when Mr. Smith sat down, was very loud; but, on Mr. Allen wishing the committee to rise, that time might be given for an enquiry how far this motion would go, as he was not sure but some improper treaty might have been made, and if so, it would put France in the same situation, he moved for the committee to rise. It rose accordingly and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

A Compting House to let.

THE Compting House formerly occupied by Mr. John E. Caldwell, on Ross' wharf, will be vacant on 1st June—and for hire to any person who may apply for same. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. eo6p

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*And the driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously.*"

NOTHING is to be gained by such excessive speed. It is the mark of a giddy, hair brained charioteer. He generally either breaks his neck, or is distanced in the race, by his very eagerness to reach the goal.

Lord Chesterfield took a distinction between haste and hurry, and, with the precision of a lawyer, marked their dissimilitude. There is positively as much difference between these pretended cousin germans, as between my sermons, and those of the Arch Bishop of Canterbury.

Hurry, or as it is called in the text, 'driving,' is a mischievous imp, goading us to dash our feet against a stone, to run, with night cap on, into the streets; in fine, to be eager slovenly and imperfect. You may dispatch business, but if you hurry it, I will not ask for the second sight of a Scotchman, that I may discover your approaching bankruptcy.

Young man, I say unto thee, walk gently to riches, to honours, to pleasure. Do not run. Observe the impatient racer. He is breathless; he is fallen; bemired, and beluted; like Dr. Slop, overthrown by Obadiah; he is distanced; he is hissed. Walk circumspectly, it is Paul's advice, not like a fool, but like a philosopher. Compare the man of moderation with the man of impetuosity. The first becomes a Franklin, honoured in king's courts. The second is either in goal, or in "poverty to the very lips."

In my boyhood, I remember that a parent would sometimes repeat lessons of œconomy as I sat on his knees, and then lift me in his arms that I might look at HOGARTH's plates of Industry amd Idleness. On youthful fancy the picture was more impressed than the precept. To relieve that description of my readers, who tire at the didactick and the trite stile of morality, I will attempt a sketch or two; perhaps with a little COLOURING.

I will imagine the figure of a stripling, educated for business. Seven years he swept and garnished a compting house; opened it at five, and did not bar it until nine; sold ropes and boxes for himself, as well as bales for his master; read "The Sure Guide to Love and Esteem," and worked every rule in Hodder's Arithmetick. This, all must allow, was a gentle pace. No freaks, no starts discompose the placid life of a youth in these habits. Men already look forward, and behold him a Bank Director, or see him in the largest store, in the mart.

One ill omen'd day, when the moon was full, or the dog star growled, I do not remember which, our sober youth, whose studies were seldom more miscellaneous, than an invoice, or a bill of lading, unluckily had his eye caught by a Land advertisement in a newspaper. It will abridge a tedious process of circumstances to imagine him in Georgia. How many acres of sand were then bought and sold, and how he dashed about thy falls, St. Antony, who art more visited, than the shrine of Thomas a Becket! Over these sands he already drives in his chariot, with somebody by his side too; a Lady from Babylon. Although the carriage is encumbered with a speculator, and ——, and imaginary bank bills in bales, yet how we glide along, not like the son of Ahimaaz, bringing good tidings. The driving is like the charioteership of the son of Nimshi, furious, careless, mad.

But his vehicle, like Count Basset's in the play, rolls on the four aces, or something as unstable. He drives furiously against a post. He is an overthrown Pharaoh, not as it is vulgarly expressed, in a peck, but in a Red Sea of troubles. He has driven so furiously that he has snapped his traces, lost the linch pin, and broken the axle of his credit.

A Quack is a Jehu; he not only drives furiously himself, but he drives his poor patients too. When I see one of these mountebanks I always consider the sick he attends, as so many crouching dray horses, soon to be driven out of breath. Ye simple farmers why do you grease his wheels? When ye are diseased cannot a leaf of mugwort be obtained, without paying him for the cropping? When we are wounded, your youngest children may bring you a bit of betony, and it will not be charged.

Of the genius of drivers, the Negro driver, and the impetuous Frenchmen are a noted species. But it does not demand the perspicacity of a watchman to discover their course. They go on at a fearful rate; and it may demand a thunderbolt to arrest either in the impious career.

THE LAY PREACHER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That a certain description of foreigners should endeavour to obtain the false concession, that we have ever placed France in a worse situation than Britain, or any other nation on a general view of the whole of our respective treaties, is to be accounted for, as it may serve to substantiate a pretext that the French spoliations should rest as they are, to compensate the pretended injuries which this concession will acknowledge: but as in no one point of view can any advantages accrue from so false and so disgraceful an acknowledgment, but on the other hand a probable sacrifice of immense property, every true American will be careful not to sport with our national honor and individual rights.

Every thing depends on our governments supporting the national character at the present moment—what but the *Roman name*, carried the Roman Republic triumphantly thro' all its difficulties to the zenith of power and respectability.

The character of our country is committed to the representatives of the people—and it remains to be determined, whether that character shall be preserved in the view of our own citizens, and in that of the nations of Europe. It is asserted as a fact that the conduct of the Directory of France towards this country is reprobated by a great majority of the citizens of Paris.

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov. 5. tth&f.

Advertisement.

To be sold ut private sale,

A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—hey are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 2aw6w

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.
April 20, eotf

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, an nounce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,
Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,
By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."
Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&cf

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.
May 9.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Imperial } TEAS
April 20. eotf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t.

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON,
JOHN M'CARA, } *Administrators*
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 2aw

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. stu&th1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esq. uire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 South Front street.
May 18 th4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	-	20,000
15,000 do.	10	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
May 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,
A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
10 m4w

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
May 12. co2w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,
Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of sixteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tuef. & sa. 3w

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut-street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶th3t